NEWS FROM THE PENINSULA.

Fine Weather and Improved Condition of the Roads.

Successful Cavalry Expedition to Ashland.

The Army of the Potomac Ready for Another Engagement.

Querilla Operations in the Rear of General McClellan's Army.

Interesting Incidents of the Battle of Fair Oaks,

meveral guerilla parties are still hovering in the rear of our army. On Saturday and Sunday a small party were prowling around the country on the opposite side of the Pamunkey, their object being to await an opportunity to destroy the shipping at this point. Another party were at Charles City Court House on Saturday, ad to-day are reported to be in the neighborhood of

cide of the Chickshominy have been arrested. They unsoubtedly gave the information upon which the rebels

The rebels made an attempt to drive in our pickets in tining our ferce and position. A few were wounded on th sides; but none are known to have been killed. An order was issued to-day by General McClelian ex-

ding the department of General Dix so as to include wn, Gloucester, Williamsburg and West Point. WASHINGTON, June 17, 1862. McClellan's beadquarters dated four o'clock this after

cial movement had taken place. The weather was very fine and the roads were improving rapidly.

Our cavalry yesterday paid another visit to Ashland rprised a party of rebels at that point and dreve them and captured some property.

Our Special Army Correspondence. CAMP NEAR FAIR CAES, Va., June 13, 1862.
The Rebels Amuse Themselves by an Ineffectual Fire—The
Battle Field—A Steady Advance—A New Warlike Wea-

rith the day's rising sun, to shell our camp. Until ten e'clock A. M. their batteries played upon us with great fary and rapidity. The only substantial result of the tation of about two hundred and fifty shells, which fall all around us without at all disconcerting our move ats, was the instant killing of Augustus Ellison, First

Kinnesota regiment. pliments with the enemy and engage them with our bat-teries; but peremptory orders forbede such a punishment to them at present. The rebels must entertain very poor opinion of the results of their practice this was treated. They will find out spendily, however, that we are making quite extensive preparations to give them a waking up on some of these bright and rosy summer

The field of Saturday, May 31, and Sunday, June 1, is still the object of the greatest interest with those who participated in the bloody fray and those from a distance rtunate en ugh to secure passes to enable them to ins scarifications, to the terrible and fatal fir red into the rebels by our brave troops. More par

The general health of the army is not as favorable as would be desirable, although it is not so bad as is generally supposed. Most of the cases of sick are it on slight cutters, and readily yield to hospital remedies in a few days. The grevalling complaints are diarrhos and intermittents. The little sickness prevalent in camp only wheta the appetites of the men to get where good water and good health are abundant. Their fountain of health is Richmond.

Our advanced pickets are own in sight and indeed.

get where good water and good health are abundant. Their fountain of health is Richmond.

Our advanced pickets are row in sight, and, indeed, within healthy distance, of those of the rebels. Offers to exchange newspapers are made frequently by them, but refused latterly by our men, in chedience to orders.

The rebels have not entirely suspended picket murder, as the following will attest:—Two of the Eighty-second New York Volunteers (Second State Milita) were on picket yesterday, behind two old chinarys, immediately in front of secesh. Second, discerning them, opened firements of them from a field battery, tearing the chinarys down over their heads. These men escaped from the rules uniqueed, and continued to held their post until solleyed. With such men garding the entports there is no fear of a surprise on us from the rebels. The names of these brave men are deremials Hayes and private Craft, Company C.

organy C.

t four o'clock this afternoon General McClellan
the front with his own staff, accompanied by
isomer and his staff. Everywhere they were
with bursts of applause from the troops, who
highly despited at noncing the interest General
an sceneed to take in the movements in this direc-

The Enemy Shell Us in the Morning—Picket Shoot Names of the Killed—Mysterious Disappearance Lieutenant Colonel, dc., dc., dc.

This morning the enemy commenced shelling at an early hour, from a battery of sixteen Parrett guns, eight-pounders, not half a mile from our advance picka few hundred yards from the railroad track, on the right. There were various reports of killed and wound-ed; but from what I can learn not a man was injured our sharpshooters fire a shot every few moments. Last night a company of the cavalry reserve, under command of Capt. Wickersham, were out on a scout down on the left en the Charles City road. They came upon the advanced pickets of the enemy, who fired and retreated. John Hincle, of Company K, was instantly killed, by a ball which entered the left broast and came out at the right shoulder. As he fell his foot caucht in the stirrups and he was

left broast and came out at the right shoulder. As he fell his footcaught in the stirrups, and he was carried into our lines. He must have been instantly killed, as the ball passed entirely through his body in a slanting direction, severing the aorta. Hincle was between eighteen and ninetoen years of age, and a native of Philadeiphia. The cumpany was ordered to make a reconnoissance, because it was understood that the enemy were advancing on General Casey's division in large force. Another of the same regiment, named David Reidnam, Company M, died last night, at eleven o'clock, from disease. I also learn that Lieutenant Wells, of Company F, of this regiment, and a private of the same company, were out on picket last Sunday and were fired upon by the enemy's pickets. The Lieutenant's horsereturued riderlesse, and nothing has since been heard or seen of them. Lieutenant Wells was a native of Philadelphia, and was about twenty-two years of age.

On Thursday night Captain J. N. Wilson, Company B, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, was sent out with a company of seventy men, and was reinforced from the Fifth New Hampshire. A deserter came into camp and informed Brigadier Gen. Meagher that there would be an attack that night; and what further seemed to corroborate the report was the moving of heavy guns and soundang the reveille. There was, however, no movement on the part of the rebels; but by wrong management one of our men was shot by our pickets. They were thrown out in dif-

of the rebule; but by wrong management one of our men was shot by our pickets. They were thrown out in different directions, some from a German regiment on the right and left, while Capt. Wilson's men were sent in the ceate, neither knowing that the other party was on duty. The consequence was each mistook the other for rebels and fired at each other. One of Capt. Wilson's men was shot through the breast and instantly killed. This morning a soldier named Thomas Ryan, of Company G. Colonel Morehead's regiment, was fired upon by the rebels while on advance picket, the ball passing through the thigh. He is a native of kensington. Philadelphia, and is about twenty-two years of age. The wound is not fatal. Captain Frost and private Fairchilds, both of Company K, of the One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania regiment, were killed white on picket duty on Tuesday morning. They were attacked by a large force of the rebels, Captain Frost being shot through the body, and Fairchilds was bayonetted. Both died in a few minutes. Captain Frost being shot through the body, and Fairchilds was bayonetted. Both died in a few minutes. Captain Frost being shot through the body, and Fairchilds was bayonetted. Both died in a few minutes. Captain Frost being shot clonel Curry, of this regiment, very mysterlough disappeared. He was field officer of the day, and passed our pickets at two o'clock in the morning of Tuesday disappeared in the morning of Tuesday years of age, and a native of Philadelphia.

Preparations by the Army for the " Next Great Day"-The Great Loss of the Rebels at Seven Pines Confirmed-The Horrors of the Battle Field-Incidents of the Lat-

Battle-More Rebel Barbarities, de., de. gathers itself up for the next great day. When will she day come? No matter when, we will be ready, and all the better for the flery ordeal of the late fight-the fight that the Richmond papers declare to have been "desperate," though elsewhere the word "discreditable" is used. Some persons, we see, hesitate and differ as to it from the Seven Pines for the reason that the battle was fought at the place of that name; there the principal and most sanguinary struggle occured. Couch's last fight, when Sedgwick came to his assistance, was half a mile north of Fair Oaks station.

For the more matter of name, Seven Pines is better than Fair Oaks. Fair Oaks is pretty; but a bloody story does not want a pretty title. There is a word and wild association with the name of the pine, and when we add o it the mystic number "seven" it would be difficult to designate more fitly so bloody a battle.

Everything indicates that our original estimate of rebel lose-viz : ten thousand-is not beyond the truth. the unburied bodies of soldiers killed just two weeks be thirty-six hours after the battle, nearly a hundred were ound around a little pool of water, to which they have crawled to quench their thiset when wounded. There some wards from the pool lay near to a circle of exand died beside it-one lay drawn up in agony, the other

as he might have done in sleep.

Our boys of Couch's division were lucky in the loss of their so-called "camps" on Saturday; for their kind Uncle now sends them what he supposes they need—he returns what they lost. In this return it is assume Nothing could be further from the truth. But the assumption is a good one, and Uncle Samuel, by the things have been in a long while before.

and we have gathered two or three, as follow:—
Two good shots made by Corporal Lewis, of McCarthy's

Tenth were marched up the Williamsburg road, and while rebels and basty preparations made to fire. The Tenth

them. He assisted the group through the underbrush with which the woods was lived, turned aside the high bushes and to are and made the way easy, and helped them over a diction. But almost insensibly he turned the direction that which they had originally taken, in a little that they came open our pickets. "Who goes there and they came open our pickets. "Who goes there and the centry. "A friend," and McFarland, with seven prisoners."

Friends McCellan, of Bates' battery, when the fight was over with Casey's division, had not yet enough of it, bates guns were gone; so he fell back to one of Major West's batteries, asked permission to serve there, and did serve there, gallantly and efficiently, thoughout the fight.

A man in company H, Thicty-sixth New York, had a singular escape. This regiment was posted for three hours in a line of ride pits. Many of the mea could not get into the pits, but lay on their faces in the roar. White they thus lay a round shot struck the ground as it has side of the nan we speak of, pussed through and out of the ground under him, and turned him over on his back. He was not hurt.

Once again to stories of rebel barbarity on the bettle field. Many of our wounded men can ten, and do tell, with carnest truth, how kindly they were irosared by the robels while they held the field. It is pleasant to know that there are, beyond question, such cases. One man, a private in Colonel Innes' regiment—the New York Thirty-sixth—had a peculiar experience. While on the field a robel soldier was kind to him, gave him water and then cores, and when he left him, left him with a canteen of collee and a bianket. Another came along a few moments after and took all that the first had left, in a moment there came a third, and he, in response to a request the wounded man made, promised to "blow his damed braits out if he dkin't keep quiet. Thus there are all gorts.

From Sergean Carpenter, of the assessment extended we have a well nother located account of a murder. Carpenter was wounded and was left upon the field, as our line was comprelled to recede. Captain Smart, also of the Tenth, and severely woulded in the leg, lay upon the field near to the Sergeant. Before the enemy came up the conversed with one another, and each learned the nature

The Raid of the First Virginia Cavalry—Dissatisfaction at the Liberty Allowed the Negroes—Taking the Oath of Killed and Wounded, dc., dc.

The excitement caused by the sudden raid of the First Virginia cavalry near this place, and the guerilla attack at Tunstall's station on Friday night, are the principal by all to be one of the most daring attacks ever known the bravery of the whole thing is concerned. Many speak strongly against the entire liberty allowed the communicating to whom they please, or going where they one. Something should be done to their masters also besides allowing them to remain at home ar within our lines without a guard, and allowed to go where they please, simply because they took the oath of allegiance, which to them is not considered binding in the least degree, as its is considered complimentary. At Savage's station I learn that Mr. Savage took the oath of allegiance to the Davis. Two or three days since he went off namolested about seventy years of age, and, perhaps, was considered the two schoolers were burned on Friday night by Stew-art's cavalry, s miller took the oath of allegiance when our army appea at in this section of the country. The other day a quantity of corn was seet to him to be ground, when he said that he'd be damned if he would our army appea ed in this section of the country. The other day a quantity of corn was seet to him to be ground, when he said that he'd be damned if he would grind any more Yankee corn, and that they were to remember that Jeff. Pavis was not dead yet. Garlick himself now lives within our lines. He has a sunamer residence at Hanover Court, House, and a gentleman to-day informed me that a few days since he sent his wagon down to the landing for provisions to be taken to Hanover Court House. Dr. Hamilton, who was arresied yesterday on suspicition of being the one who guided the rebels, is said to be one of the most bitter soccessionists in the State of Virginia, and yet he was allowed to remain unmeissted, without a guard, simply because he took the ceth of allegance. To-day areport is circulated that one of our ewamen, in the regular cavalry, described to the enemy a week or two ago, and that he was recognized by several as the guide of the First Virginia cavairy. A gentleman who appeared to know more about the matter than any one cise here says that the same day, sarly in the morning, while the Fifth United States regular cavalry were out foraging, the rebellexvalry charged the pickets, driving rapidly shead. The regiment was neat off in pursuit, but without success, as the enemy had a considerable start of them. I have just heard that two of the men captured formerly belonged to the Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry, and that they have been sentenced to be whot, the order to beard the train which the guerilies shot at One othe

Pennsylvania cavalry, who saw the villains and recognize them. Twenty wounded were in the covered care on board the train which the guerilles shot at. One of the poor felicws, named Remystamsley, a Steachman of the property-sith New York Volunteers, received two builds in his body and leg. His leg was amputated.

About noon to-day our pickets were fired upon by the chemy near Fair Oaks. Captain Shader, or Shaler, of the Kighty-first Fennsylvania regiment, was instantly killed by a size through the shad. Major Devorcans, field officer of the day, had also charge of a picket. He was shot through the shoulder. Joseph M. Drake, of Company I, Bakar's California regiment, was shot through the arm, and Samuel King, of the same company, was wounded in two places in the leg. Enjor Pevereaux belonged to the Sixty-hinth Pennsylvania. The pickets received strict order not to return the enemy's fire under any circumstances. Captain William E. Tomlinson, of Company I, California regiment, commanded the pickets.

Anteresting from the Army Before Richmond.

(Frem the Beston Traveller, June 16.)

We have reclaved from a gentleman who left White House, Val. on Friday morning hat, June 16.)

We have reclaved from a gentleman who left White House, Val. on Friday morning hat, June 16. some interesting information of the state of affairs in the army of General McCleilan, before Richmond.

In regard to the strength of the federal army, he states that no one outside of General McCleilan and his staff has any accurate idea. There is no doubt that the strength of many regiments has been considerably reduced by feath, wounds in tattle and sickness.

There are also some skulkars. In regard to the latter the Provest Marshal, with his jesse, is gathening them up from all quarters of the pennenda. No less than three hundred were collected by the Provest Marshal in one day. Anosher source of complaint is the large number of officers on furlough at the present crists.

As an offset, however, to this depiction of the Union army our informant states that reinforcements are reaching General McCleilan in considerable nombers. He himself met three regiments of infantry and one of cavarry on the way to the front, and at least ten thousand more would soon reach White House.

Our army is in the best of spirits, notwithstanding the recent sickness, and express their determination to enter Richmond on the first opportunity. Of their ability to capture the city they do not entertain a doubt.

In regard to the actual strength dether abelia army in Richmond there is really no authentic intelligence. The impression is that me effective men they are not stronger than the Union army. It is evident that many of the solidiers of the confederacy must be raw recently, as the country about Hichmond has been recently stripped of all the young men, as the few inhabitants for the solidiers of the confederacy must be raw recently as the country about Hichmond him here is read and atting them from the capital state that if Davis declines to fight there will be da

The Wounded at Fair Oaks. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

UNITED STATES GRANDAL HONDITAL, }
ANNATOLIS, Md., June 16, 1862. }
In looking over your issue of the 9th inst. I saw a list of the killed and wounded of the First Long Island Vo unteers, who were engaged in the action at Fair Cuke on the dist of May, reported by our chaptain. In the report there was no mention made of Sergeant Major Marior Marior Marior Marior Corporal Law, Company H. who were both wounded.—Sergeant Major Alien in the arm and sade, and Corporal Law near the eye. Sergeant Major Alien did his duty nobly in the field, rallying the regiment around their standard and leading them forward when nearly every officer was either killed or had retired to the rear. His services were noticed and appreciated by his commanding outcer, who rewarded him by promotion before

N. Y. V., Colonel C. H. Van Wyck commanding, at the battle of Fair Caks, May 31:—

batile of Fair Cake, May 31:—

Killed—Captain W. J. Whiliams, Co. E; Orderly Sergeant

R. McCoon Sackett, Co. E; Sergeant Robert McGuffle, Co.

D. Color Guard James Bonney, Co. F; Corporal Robert

Davis, Co. K; John Hrown, Co. L; Michael Clark, Co. E;

Francis Everton, Co. K; Thomas Farrill, Co. D; Abijah

Hinckley, Co. K; David Hardenbrook, Co. C; Moses Ham
mond, Co. I; Jacob Hollenbeck, Co. I; John Keiser, Co.

D; Wm. Mahle, Co. B; Philip Mehan, Co. D; Moses Ro
bertaon, Co. F.

Wounded—Colonel C. H. Van Wyck; Captain A. W.

Lomas, Co. B; First Lieutenant Wm. T. Calkins, Co. H;

Sorgeant Frederick Teiler, Co. I; Corporal John Hornbeck,

Wesned-Colonel C. H. Van Wyck: Captain A. W. Lomas, Co. B; First Lieutenant Wm. T. Calkins, Co. H; Sorgeant Frederick Teller, Co. 1; Corporal John Hornbeck, Co. E; Corporal Manning Welton, Co. F; Corporal Harry Kerner, Co. E; Corporal Abram Lercy, Co. R; Corporal Michael Schwartz, Co. E; Corporal John Wilson, Co. E; Corporal Gorden, Co. G; Corporal Gorden, Co. G; Co. E; Squire Barnhart, Co. L; Samuel Cameron, Co. A; John Austin, Co. E; Chas. Brooks, Co. B; Cornelius Herry, Co. D; F. B. Davenport, Co. A; John Bagrone, Co. G; Jas. Edwards, Co. E; Richard Foes, Co. B; Henry Goodwin, Co. K; Thos. Hargrave, Co. B; Walter Hedden, Co. C; Goe. H. Hill, Co. E; Patrick Higgins, Co. K; John Holps, Co. H; James Johnson, Co. K; Oliver Hector, Co. E; Bernard Kirshner, Co. F; John McCatle, Co. B; John McFaddon, Co. B; Jerome McLean, Co. I; Mier Odell, Co. D; Raiph Osbora, Co. D; Arthur C. Price, Co. A; John E, White, Co. F; David Whitmore, Co. F; Josh York, Co. D; John Zindle, Co. A; Henry C. Zarner, Co. F.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded in the seventh and Eighth Independent New York batteries, aised by Colonet Van Wyck with the Tenth Legion :-SEVENTH BATTERY.—Killed—Anthony Goodsell, Mathew Hicks, Felix Cleary. Wounded—Moses Crawford, Chas. A. Balley, John Froudit, Nelson Legg, Geo. Edgar, John Hunter, Jas. M. Swain.

BAGUTH BATTERY.—Wounded—Sergeant Jas. R. Gemmel, Wm. Kelly, Rudolph Smith, Oran B. Maynard, Wm. Carr, Darius Hadley.

NEWS FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

Jackson Reinforced-Exposed Condition of Fremont's Command.

MOUNT JACKSON, June 16, 1882. Reliable information has been received at headque hat Jackson has been reinforced a second time by 12,000

General Fremont is in a very exposed condition, and in danger of being overwhelmed by a vantly superior

No reinforcements are on the way to him It is believed that much of the Corinth army is about to be sent to hold the Shenandcah valley, with its imnsuse supplies of wheat, until after harvest time.

There is nothing worthy of note transpiring here as resent, but we hear a multitude of rumors in regard to leneral Fremont's army. The latest report, coming brough a rebel channel to Strasburg, is that Jackson had fallen back to some defensible point, where he had been reinforced by 70,000 men, 10,000 of whom he would were to march down the valley west of North Mountain, cut Frement off, and sweep him from the valley.

The mail messenger from General Fremont's army to Strasburg reports that fighting was continued between the two armies on Monday and Tuesday, and another rider says that Fremont has fallen back to Harrisonburg. The reports of Jackson's reinforcements and his de igns are discredited here.

A large portion of the prisoners carried off by Jackson have effected their escape.

The latest intelligence from General Fremont is of a

The report that 1,500 to 2,000 rebel prisoners are now m route from Fremont's division is not confirmed at

ARRILAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PLANTAGENET.

The British steamer Plantagenet, Captain Board arrived here yesterday morning from Kingston, Jamaica which port she left on the 6th inst. By this vessel we have Kingston papers to the 5th

insi inclusive. They contain nothing of general interest. We give a few local items. Edward Foster, Esq., Treasurer of the St. James Bank

for Savings, almoner of the purish and a magistrate, The Hon. John Netherante, Keeper of the Roads and

Toward the close of May the rains had been very se-

vere. Several houses in Kingston had been undermined At a fire in Kingston, property to the amount of

to create a registry of voters. It was expected that a

assurance was remitted during the last session of the

Her. William H. Seward arrived at the Aster House last evening. He returns to Washington by the seven

o'cleck train this morning.

Lord Lyons, the English Ambassador, accompanied by
Edward J. Monson and Ernest Clay, Socretaries of the British Legation, arrived at the Brevoort House yester-day. They will sail for Europe in the steamship Persia

at noon to-day.

Major Bouglas, of the British Army, John Young and
T. Cramp, of Monreal, and L. A. Dowley, of Newport, R.
I., are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Charles E. Kortright, British Consul at Philadelphia, and wife; Major Fearson, of the Greenadier Guards, British Army; S. H. Whitwell, of Boston, and N. C. Gridley and wife, of Milwankee; are stopping at the Brevoort House.

K. A. Walker, of the United States Navy, W. L. Farns worth and J. R. Osgood, of Boston; W. H. Lander, o

of Jamstea, and J. Sosales and H. Kent, of London, are gopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Revordy Johnson, of Maryland; E. M. Gilbert and O. B. Matteson, of Utica; Edward L. Pierce, from Port Reyal; James J. Hunter, of Forento; Arthur Cunningham, of Nassau; Rev. J. J. Bliss, of Boston; James Edwards, of Albany, and Thomas Whitridge, of Baltimore, are stopping at the Fif h Avenue Hotel.

D. T. Norria and Mr. Clarke and wife, of Vermont; W. G. Limburgaer, of Bridgeport; D. P. Griffith, of Hudson; W. Chiton and wife and D. V. Snyder and wife, of Boffalo, and W. Mitchell, of Rhodo Island, are stopping at the Lafarge House.

Governor Morgan, of Albany; Right Rev. Pishop Hopkins and wife, of Vermont; E. B. Morgan, of Aurora; Ir. W. E. Taylor, of the United States Navy; Captain John Eldridge and wire, of Cape Cod; W. H. Reynolds, of Providence: Captain Urban, Captain Bardeley and wife, and Captain Loper, of Philadelphia; H. R. Gibson, of Charrenton, S. C., and C. A. Clarke, the British Mail Agent, are stopping at the Asor House.

Senator Wilkinson and wife, of Minnesota; Judge H. P.

Agent, are stopping at the Aster Rosac, the Strain and Agent, are stopping at the Aster Rosac, the Strain and wife, of Minnesota; Judge H. P. Badle, of Logansport, Ind.; Colonel J. H. Leddie, of Auburn, Major Arasstrong and Charles Watson, of Montreal; O. W. Caylor, of Falmyra; S. D. Crane, of Boston; D. M. Candilss and family, of Pittsburg, and F. Lew, of New Orleans, are stopping at the St. Nieholas Hotel.

J. Phalen and son, of Paris; Win. Penn Geskedl, of Philadelphia; Row. James Lawis, of New Jersay; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Vernon, Burlington, N. J.; Charles Purgold, Hanovarian Consai, of Port an Prince; Mrs. Purgold and family, of Port an Prince; Mrs. Purgold and family, of Port an Prince; Mrs. Purgold and family, of Port an Prince; Mrs. George Parker, of Rilmois; C. L. Ford, of Pittsfield: Prof. T. Childs, of New York; Win. D. Fowell, of San Francisco, and Briggaler General Q. A. Gillmore, of Port Royal, S. C., are stopping at the averett House.

R. D. Livingston, Esq., and wife, Miss Livingston, E. S.

at the averett House.

R. D. Livingston, Esq., and wife, Miss Livingston, E. S. Dryden, Esq., and wife, Wim. H. Marston, Esq., and family, E. A. Vanderhoef, Esq., G. W. Van Beskerek and family, W. Pembroke Feiridge, Esq., Thos. A. Cochrane and tamily, G. G. Williams, Esq., New York; E. R. Goodrich, U. S. A., Assistant Commissary of General Burnardes starf; L. Fisher, Esq., Boston, Mrs. S. A. Gark and daughter, Buffalo; Edwin Gerhard, Esq., London, Sami, Simmon, Esq. Laverpool, and Dayle Land. den Samt Simpson, Esq., Liverpool, and David Lamb Esq., Scotland, are at the La Tourette House, Berger Point.

Movements of Gov. Morgan. ALEANT, June 17, 1862.

Governor Morgan went down to New York this morn ing. He will remain until to-morrow.

the nature the later the learning other, who rewarded him by promotion before they left the field.

INC. Kellay, after the large the large the field of the kellay, after the large were set by him attracted in a came and have.

The following is a complete list of the killed, wounded and injury of the Touth Legion, Fifty sixth regiment, the large party.

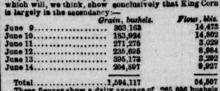
Including other, who rewarded him by promotion before they left the field.

Parson Brownlow has received an injuriation to I present at the Fourth of July celebration in Lonisville He has replied, declining the honor, having been and pounded as a witness in the impossible at the scoregion arm situation to Ire following is a complete list of the killed, wounded to the large party.

The Trade in Breadstuffs.

on the increase, and our figures for the past six days show larger shipments of grain than were ever made from this port for Europe during the same period. For the benefit and consolation of the traitors and fire who confidently predicted at the commence rebellion that the withdrawal of their patronage fre coefform with grass, and that the trop worker bogus confederacy by reason of a failure to obtain that great staple cotton, which a year since was supposed to rule the civilized world, we give a statement of the daily shipments from this port during the last six days, which will, we think, show conclusively that King Corn is largely in the ascendancy:—

Grain, bushels. Flow, bble.



ry, for their subsistence.

The wants of Great Britain and France can only be supplied by Russia or ourselves; and while Russia sends her surplus grain to her scaports, which are few, by limited, slow and expensive means of transportation, we by means of our almost endies network of railroads, which furnish inexpensive and rapid transit from the great and inexhaustible granaries of the West to our scaport marts, can supply them with corn and wheat at little more than one half the cost in Russia.

Corn and wheat at little more tash case hair the closs in Hussia.

There can be no very good reason that either Rugsia or the United States should bear any very great love for Great Britain, having in view her bullying and de-ceitful propensities; but we can afford to be generous and forgiving, and, notwithstanding her aid and sympa-thy has been and still is against our government, and in favor of the unboly rebellion existing within our borders, we will continue to furnish her with corn at a low figure, but give her due notice that our government stocks and securities we can sell her only at a premium.

Eighty-seventh Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Boston, June 17, 1862. To-day is the eighty-seventh anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, and, it being a legal holiday, the banks

fine military turnout, especially in Charlestown, where the day is observed with more than usual demonstra-tions of patriotism.

At the annual meeting of the Bunker Hill Monument Association to-day, George Wighington Warren was re-elected President. In the more ending June 1, the monument was visited by 10,944 adults and 1,116 chil-dran.

NATIONAL SALUTE AT NASHVILLE.

A national salute of thirty-four guns was fired to-day on Capitol Hill, by direction of Governor Johnson, in of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill.

City Intelligence.

THE BANKRUFT LAW .- A petition, signed by such leading bankers and merchants as Brown Brothers & Co., aitland, Phelps & Co., J. Stuart & Co., Richard Bell & Co., J. J. Phelps, Babecck Brothers, and others, has been transmitted to Washington for presentation to

Congress, asking for the enactment of a bankrunt law. THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL .- The eighty-seventh anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill occurred yesterday, and was appropriately celebrated in this city by a grand display of flags on most of the public buildings. The Continental Guard were the only military organization that paraded. Company A, Captain Yerance, after marching through Broadway and other streets, started on a pleasure trip up the river to Newburg.

the cargo of the prize schooner Major Barbour was sold by auction at the Union Stores, Brocklyn. The cargo consisted of sixty thousand segars, of favorite brands coffee, chemicals, medicines, felt hats, leather, percustion caps, machinery for making shoes, guava jelly

powder and a variety of other articles. The sale took place under the direction of United States Marshal Mur-ray. The auctioneer was J. H. Draper.

A large number of traders and speculators were at-tracted to the sale. The bids were brist, and the articles sold realized good prices. The highest price given for the segars was \$65.50 per thousand for Pantagas (Londres seconds), of which there were but two boxes, containing 400 and 1 ma have of Londres (thirds), containing 500.

ODD FRILOWS' LECTURE.—Brother Jerome Buck, of the Merchants' Lodge, I. O. of O. F., is announced to deliver

carriage manufactery of Francis Youngs, No. 7 East Twentieth street. Owing to the prompt action of the fremen the flames were extinguished before they reached the second floor. On the first floor the following property was nearly all destroyed, viz:—Two coaches and one baggang wagon, ewned by J. Hager; one rouk-away, owned by Bewater & Baldwin; one barouche and one top wagon, owned by Mr. Hornby; one tep wagon, owned by Mr. Hornby; one tep wagon, owned by Mr. Hornby; one tep wagon, owned by Mr. Keeler; and one rock-away, one pony cart and one ceach, owned by Mr. Youngs—in all valued at about \$5,000. The property is insured for \$0,000 in the Brooklyp, American, Exchange and Atlantic insurance companies. The building is owned by P. Gillett. It is damaged about \$100—insured. The improvements on the building are damaged about \$100; insured for \$1,000 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. carriage manufactory of Francis Youngs, No. 7 East

FATAL VEHICLE CASUALTY IN CANUAL PARE. Coroner Ranney held an inquest yesterday, at No. 647 Seventh avenue, upon the body of Thomas P. Sherlock, a native of freland, aged fifty years, who was accidentally killed by being thrown from a burgy while riding in Centra by being thrown from a beingy while raining in Central Park. Beceased was in company with his wife, and wes driving at an easy rate, when the horse teek right, and, running away, precipitated the occupants of the buggy to the ground. Mrs. Sherlock, who was severely injured, says her husbant never spoke a word after receiving the fall. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by fracture of the skull, the result of being accidentally thrown from a wagen in Central Tark: and that no blame can be attached to the person who let the horse." BURNING FLUID ACCIDENT .- Louis Wackerhouser, an in'

Form Improrp.-The body of an unknown man-

ant about a year old, was burned to death on Monday

about five feet eight inches in height, was found floating in the water at pier No. 21 North river yesterday. Doceased had been in the water about a month, and was dresced in a brown cloth jacket, white shirt, brown check pants and gray woollen socks. Coroner Wildey held an inquest.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian off Father Point.

Montreal, Juce 17, 1862.

The steamer Nova Scotian arrived off Father Point, on route to quebec, at four o'clock this afternoon. She has the try-eight cabin and 319 steerage passengers. She reports—Tasked, on the 16th inst, steamer lishemian off Bird Rocks, bound to Liverpool.

The Steamship Africa. The County steamship Africa, which was damaged by fee off Newfoundland, will be repaired in the Naval Dry Book.

Second Regiment New York Sinte Militin-Benographers, Second Reduker N. Y. S. M., I New York, June 18, 1882. I The officers and members and ex-officers of the regi-ment are hereby requested to meet at the armory, our new of Rail place and Seminib street, the afternoon, at three o'clock, in citizen's dress, to attend the funeral of the lare Captain Clinton Stry. G. W. B. TOMPKINS, Celencia.

THE MEXICAN OUESTION.

GENERAL PRIM TO NAPOLEON.

MEXICO OPPOSED TO MONARCHY.

Napoleon Cannot Work Out An Impossibility.

Letter on the Other Side of the Question.

What the Friends of General Almonte Have to Say,

The following able letter from General Prim to the Emperor of the French has been published by all the Madrid papers, without distinction of party. It was written by the General in reply to an autograph letter of his Majesty, delivered to him by General Count de Lorencez, on the arrival of the latter in Mexico with the

Letter of General Prim to Napoleon.

ORIZAMA, March 17, 1862.

Sing.—Your imperial Majesty has been pieased to address me an autograph letter, which, from the kind expressions its contains in regard to me personally, will be a badge of honor for my posterity. Great, indeed, were my desires, commanding a corps of Spanish stroops and hattling for the same cause, to march in line with your Majesty's forces, since I was encouraged by the well founded hope that the soldiers of Castile are worthy of fighting by the side of the soldiers of France, though these enjoy the well carned reputation of being bravest among the brave. But, sire, I could have wished another battle field and other enemies to encounter; since here, fighting against Mexican troops and bodies of national guards, the soldiers of France and Spain can acquire no glory; not because the Mexicans are wanting in personal valor: spring from the Spanish race, they possess it. But this country is runsed by a forty years' civil war, and this will be sufficient to explain why her armed force cannot be in a position to confront the well organized battations of France and Spain. However, we are here, and will fight together, if the republic should refuse the just claims of the allied nations, atthough my opinion is that the government will according this justice, and that, therefore, there will be no pretext for fighting.

and none the less between the commanders of your Maesty's troops and those of her Catholic Najesty; but the
arrival at Vera Crus of Gen. Almonte, of the ex-Minister
Hare, of Padre Miranda and other emigrant Mexicans,
with an idra of creating a monarchy in tavor of Prince
Maximilian, of Austria, a fing which, according to them,
is to be santained and supported by the forces of your
Imperial Majesty, will create a situation difficult for all,
but more difficult and painful for the General-inChief of the Spanish troops, who, bound by the
instructions of his government based on the London
Convention, and almost ideatical with those which your
noble and excellent Vice Admiral, La Graviere, received
from your Majesty's government, would find himself in
the unpleasant position of being unable to co-operate in
the trealization of your Imperial Majesty's views, if they
should really be those of raising a throne in this country, in order to place thereon the Architake of Austria.

Moroover, I suitertain the profound conviction, sire,
that there are very few men of monarchical sentiments in
this country, and it is reasonable this should be so, since
monarchy was never known here in the persons of the
Spanish monarchs, but only in the viceroys, who governed, each one according to his better or worse
judgment and information, and all according to the oustom and isage of governing the people at that distanperiod. Monarchy, then, left behind it in this country
neither the unmense inferents of a secular mobility, as happens in turneys when be of collected of a revolutionary hurricans some throne is overharmed, nor did it leave moral
interest or anything which would cause the present generation to desire the re-establishment of monarchy, which it
meet have, and which notody nor anything has knight it to
desire or respect.

the entempiale it now that they are beaten, scattered and in critic.

A ow wealthy individuals, also, will accept a foreign monarch who comes supported by the soudiers of your Majesty, but they will do nothing to sustain him the day that support shall tail him, and the monarch will fail from me throne raised by your Majesty, as ther potation of the carch will fall, the day that the imperial mentic of your Majesty cases to thield and encode them I well know that your imperial Majesty, in your high-minded justice, does not dosite to compet this country to change for institutions in so radical a manner, if the country does not of its own accord sak and desire it; but the leaders of the conservative party, who have come to Vera Cruz, say it will suffice to consult the higher cares of the community, without troubling themeless about the others; and this disturbs non-s mincs, inspiring lears less the national will should be forced and violated.

The English troops, who were to come to Grizaba, and had already propared means of transportation, when they learned that more French forces were coming than we estipulated in the Loudon convention, re-embarked. Your Majesty will comprehend the importance of such a withdrawal.

Myesty.

It only remains for me to say, sire, that since we came to this country the most cordial harmony has existed between your emightond Vice Asmiral, is Graviere, and myself, as also between the chiefs, office and solutors of both nations—a marginary which, I doubt not, will continue while we remain in this country.

With the highest respent and most procound devotion, I remain, sire, your Imperial Mayesty's warm and devoted servant, praying for the preservation and greatness of your Mayesty, her Mayesty the Empress and the Prince Imperial.

THE COUNT DE REUS.

The following is an extract of a private letter from a friend of General Almonte, at Orizaba, to a friend in this

city, who has sont it to us for publication:—

Onizana, Mexico.

Serious complications have taken place. This infatoated Juarez—government so-called-has defied the nationality of France. The small chivalric forces of the French General have retired to Urizaba before the French General have retired to Urizaba before the greater numerical lieutean forces assembled and introduced at Puebla. The lives or many heroic French mon are to be avenged. The General of France will awast at Grizaba the reinforcements now daily expected. The honor and glory of the nationality of France are, however, by the late events, archangably assured to accomplish the regeneration of Maxico. Perceiving the probable effect of the suce inter at Puebla, and fearing the consequences, the Mexican Congress have insued an address to the Mexican nation. It is called a manifeste. It censures the distinguished representative Minister of France, and complains also of the course of the General in command of the forces of France. These consures France will previous as promulgated against her own justice and honor, and they will necessarily provoke a struggent French governmental appropriate response. The manifesto of the Mexican Congress will have very little effect in adjusting complexions in the way Joaren would have them adjusted, Juarez must relinquish his pretensions to commend in Mexican action. France will nobly aid in each of the Mexican commandant to conclude the language as personally offendive to the Enne-per Napoleon, and to the future of Moxico cannot but be concluded in language as personally offendive to the Enne-per Napoleon, and to the future of Moxico cannot but become force of the future of Moxico cannot but become force of the future of Moxico cannot but become force of the future of Moxico cannot but become force of the deficiency of the future of Moxico cannot but become force of the future of Moxico cannot but become force of the future of Moxico cannot but become force of the deficiency of the future of Moxico cannot but becom

triamphantly, without a contact, speedily retractioned to Puebla, thence chward to the city of Mexi-